Nippon Times

No. 16,603 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

CONTROL OF GERMANY AGREED BY 'BIG FOUR'

Area Split Into 5 Occupation Zones; Joint Rule Set For Berlin

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—The "Big Four" agreement on the control of Germany was arrived at in Berlin today among Marshal Zhukov, Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, General Dwight Eisenhower, and General De Tassigney, according to a Washington dispatch. The agreement came into force today at 2 p.m.

Details Are Revealed

Under the joint agreement announced in Berlin today, Britain will occupy the northwest zone of Germany, the Soviet Union will occupy the eastern zone, the United States the southwestern zone and France will occupy the western zone, a Washington dispatch said today.

The announcement stated that "Greater Berlin" will be administered by a four-power authority. The statement did not further elaborate the areas of occupation, but said, "the administration of Greater Berlin area will operate under the general direction of control council and will consist of four commandants each of whom will serve in rotation as chief commandant. They will be assisted by a technical staff which will supervise and control the activities of the local German organs.

It added, "In the period when Germany is carrying out the basic requirements of unconditional surrender, the supreme authority in Germany will be exercised in the instructions from their governments by the Soviet, British, United States and French Commanders-in-Chief in his own zone of occupation and also jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole.

"Four Commanders-in-Chief will together constitute the control council. Each Commander-in-Chief will be assisted by a political adviser."

Political Advisers Named

Sir William Strang who was the British representative on the European advisory commission has been appointed political adviser to Field Marshal Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the British occupation forces in Germany, according to a London dispatch.

The new British political adviser who was Anthony Eden's right-hand man at the Moscow conference in March, 1943 and November, 1943 will be the political head of the British zone of occupation and also the British representative of the civil central control council.

Robert Murphy will be Sir William's American counterpart, the report added.

The Soviet civilian authority has not yet been announced, but it is believed possible in well-informed quarters that in view of the importance which the Soviet Government attaches to the administration of Germany, Ivanovitch Mikoyan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, may be appointed.

ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGES OF BRITAIN EMPHASIZED

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 4.—Comparing in a friendly manner Britain's economic difficulties with the advantages possessed by the United States, Oliver Lyttelton, President of the Board of Trade, spoke in London today, according to a report from that city. Stressing Britain's vital need of a big export trade, he pointed out that Britain exports her most convenient-selling surplus goods. If Britain had to live mainly on what she herself produced, he said, she would probably be able to support only 16,000,000 persons instead of her present 45,000,000—a fact which it might be difficult for Americans to realize, as their country is so vast and rich in natural resources.

Lyttelton emphasized the difference between the fortunes of the British export trade and those of America during the war. Britain's export, he said, dropped by £200,000,000 a year. That of America had risen by nearly £3,000,000,000, including Lend-Lease. The volume of British trade had actually dropped even more because of the rise in prices. The Americans had been able to increase their volume of exports.

Both the United States and Britain had achieved miracles of war production, Lyttelton said. But while the United States had largely been able to superimpose war production on their peace industries, Britain had had to convert a large part of her factories from peace industries to war production.

Lyttelton called for a drive for world prosperity by creating channels for international trade and insuring that increased productivity and scientific discoveries will bring mutual benefits to producers and consumers.

To meet future world demands, Britain must adopt a rigorous policy of replacing what was out of date with new tools and equipment. "Let us see," he said, "that when we get the labor and the materials, they are used in a most far-sighted manner. If we can achieve all this, we have nothing to fear because this equipment will be put to work with the most skilful industrial population in the world."

Frontier of Germany Is Withdrawn to Line. As of December, 1937

Special

LISBON, June 5.—The joint announcement on behalf of the British, French, American and Soviet governments broadcast by the Moscow radio today said that the German frontier has been withdrawn to the line held by her on December 31, 1937 before the invasion of Austria and Czechoslovakia, according to a London dispatch. The announcement said: "The declaration of Germany's defeat has led to the assumption of supreme power in respect of Germany by the Soviet Union, United States, Great Britain and the provisional government of the French Republic. The German armed forces on land, on sea and in the air have suffered complete defeat and have surrendered unconditionally and Germany which bears the responsibility for the war is unable to oppose the will of the victors. "Germany's unconditional surrender has been carried out and has made her dependent upon such demands as may be made now or subsequently," the announcement said.

KING OF SAUDI ARABIA BLASTS FRENCH POLICY

Arab League Organ Adjourns After Studying Levant Issue At Secret Session

Special

LISBON, June 5.—Anti-French feeling in the Arab countries remained strong as the Arab League Council meeting in Cairo at which all Arab countries except Yemen are represented adjourned yesterday after a secret session in which detailed accounts of the Levant situation were presented by the Syrian and Lebanese delegations, according to a Cairo dispatch. The Council is to meet again today.

The Deputy Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia disclosed today that King Ibn Saud had informed the French envoy that his Government and people condemned the French policy and while the meeting was in progress minor anti-French demonstrations took place in the streets of Cairo.

The Syrian President Shukry Kawalty, meanwhile, in an interview with the Reuters correspondent in Damascus demanded the trial of General Beynet, French delegate general in Levant, and General Roget as war criminals saying "We must ask for the trial of those who participated in the recent criminal acts in Syria."

A Damascus report said today that General Roget, French Commander-in-Chief in southern Syria, had been recalled. Roget left Damascus by air and it is believed he is first going to Beirut, then to France.

De Gaulle Sees Allied Envoys

Special

LISBON, June 5.—General De Gaulle yesterday received British, American and Soviet Ambassadors to France and it is understood he sounded them on the views of their governments regarding the calling of the "Big Five" conference on the Levant situation, according to a Paris dispatch.

In his talk with British Ambassador Duff Cooper, De Gaulle vigorously complained about the "high-handedness" of the British military authorities toward the French in Syria and Lebanon and particularly the application of curfew by the British to French nationals, the report said.

De Gaulle also protested against the British taking over the wheat distribution office which controls all imports of wheat into Syria.

JOINT U.S., BRITISH ACTION EXPECTED ON VETO ISSUE

Stiff Soviet Stand Forces Churchill to Deal Personally With Problem

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—The possibility of a joint note from President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill to Marshal Stalin on the dispute of the security council veto arrangements is being raised in San Francisco, according to a dispatch from the city.

It is reported that the Big-Five delegates are awaiting a reply on the Soviet case from Churchill who now has the veto question personally in hand.

The much awaited reply from Moscow, which was presented to the Big-Five meeting two days ago, revealed that the Soviets refuse to budge an inch on the veto question.

Meanwhile the spokesman for the five Arab states of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Iraq stated last night that they will oppose the Big-Five veto authority in the new world organization until France has a "constitutional, democratic and responsible government."

Veto Controversy Rages

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 4.—Controversy continued to rage, as the implications began to be felt of the Soviet Union's interpretation of the veto clause, which would give generous scope to the Big Five's use of the veto power, reports a San Francisco dispatch.

In contrast to the view of the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, China, and France, had favored an interpretation which would allow international disputes to at least be aired in the Security Council, with the Big Five reserving the right to later veto the action taken. The smaller nations would go to the extent of lifting the veto during the investigation stage.

The Soviet interpretation calls for the widest possible use of the veto power. It insists that the veto clause should apply to discussions and to investigations, as well as to the use of force against aggressors. This interpretation was laid before the delegates on June 1 by Andrei Gromyko, Head of the Soviet Delegation. Even though the full contents of the Moscow note were not revealed, except to the highest official circles of the Big Five, it was disclosed on June 2 that Gromyko had delivered a summary of those contents to the effect that Moscow firmly opposes any relaxation of the veto provision. In fact, the Soviets want to go so far as to have the world security organization refuse acknowledgement of a complaint unless there was unanimous aggreement among the Big Powers.

The Associated Press, giving one specific example of how the veto clause would operate if the Soviets had their way, said that if a member of the United Nations brought a complaint against any other nation into the mails, the Security Council could receive the letter but any of the Big Five could prevent its opening so that the contents could be discussed.

Situation Difficult

The reason for the Soviet stand is not clear, but the United Press said that it was generally agreed among the delegates that a difficult situation had arisen, and that it stood to reason that the Soviet view undoubtedly would complicate the deliberations of the Conference.

The British Information Service, an official government agency, said: "Unfortunately there seems to be no reason to believe that the movement of the Conference along the final phases of its journey will be facilitated thereby." The Information Service added: "Prevention of the Security Council from noticing matters which might threaten world peace would mean the complete negation of the intention underlined in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals which form the accepted basis for the projected new world organization." Britain's desire that the veto should apply only to the "employment of force to restrain any aggressor," was stressed.

The United States apparently agrees with the British stand. Some of the delegates suggested that if the Soviet view could not be reconciled with the Anglo-American-Chinese view, both interpretations could be put before the Conference and the Conference as a whole asked to decide which was preferred. Such a procedure would, of course, mean extended discussions by the entire Conference, with the Soviets seeking to broaden their veto power, the other Big Powers maintaining that the veto power should be less broad, and the small nations saying that both views were wrong. Some delegates suggested that the entire matter of the interpretation of the veto power be set aside for the time being to be ironed out at a special meeting. Some American delegates said they saw little chance of the Soviet Union yielding now or later; others were hopeful that the Soviets would soften their stand as the Big Five continued discussions of this and other problems.

Many Matters Involved

Thus the veto power question has emerged as the biggest single problem facing the delegates assembled at San Francisco. The veto is involved in many matters, such as selecting the chief executive officer of the world organization, picking judges for the new International Court, and revision of the charter at some future date. If the Soviet view were accepted, any one of the Big Five might veto any suggestion, discussion or complaint. It might be said that there is no basic disagreement among the Big Powers on the veto question except in interpretation, but the difference of views on interpretation may delay the work of the Conference for some time.

Due to the many delays caused by the veto problem, there is now no hope that the Conference will wind up by June 6, the date set by the Steering Committee several days ago, as already reported. Chairman Edward Stettinius asked that the Big Five meet every day from now on, twice a day if possible, to get the work done as soon as possible. There is much to be done if the delegates are to get the world charter written soon. The Big Five met twice Saturday, and among the questions discussed was the proposal of the small nations that the clause for amending the charter be liberalized.

The first committee to complete its assigned task was the one charged with the drafting of the preamble, the purposes and the principles of the world organization. The preamble comprises the preface of the first chapter; the second chapter is devoted to purposes, and the third chapter to the principles. Each chapter as approved by the committee follows closely the language already recommended by the Big Five. The preamble sets forth the aspirations of the peoples of the United Nations for tolerance and peace among the states in the world, for the recognition of human rights, for justice, for social progress, and for better living standards. The purposes are listed as the developing of friendly relations among nations based on mutual respect for equal rights and the self-determination of the peoples; the adoption of appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace; and cooperation in solving economic, humanitarian and cultural problems.

Social, Economic Problems

The Committee on Social and Economic Problems agreed on June 2 to pledge joint and separate actions to promote such purposes as higher standards of living and full employment. The vote was 34 to one and came after a week of debate, in which Australia and the United States were drawn closer together by the problems. This Committee has completed almost all of its work, and agreed that after the general assembly the Economic Council can work with inter-governmental agencies such as the World Bank of the United Nations Organization. That the council can also work with such non-governmental groups as the World Trade Union Congress; and that it can set up commissions to handle economic and social problems, as well as those concerning human rights, as need arose.

Regarding the present crisis in Syria and Lebanon, a member of the South African delegation said: "Many persons make the mistake of assuming that this is a peace conference. It is not, for it has not been held to serve such issues as the Polish and Syrian question."

On the other hand, the Soviet Union has sent a sharp note to France and the other Allies for speedy measures to end the trouble that has caused bloodshed in Syria. The note said that events in Syria and Lebanon do not correspond with the aim of the United Nations Conference taking place in San Francisco for the creation of an organization to insure peace and security.

FEAR NIPPON PROPAGANDA

Allies Admit White Race Will Not Be Able to Rule Asiatics

Special

LISBON, June 5.—Loudspeaker towers called "singing trees" erected by the Japanese for the easy spread of propaganda in all the southern Asiatic countries are evidence that the Allies are fighting ideas out there as well as armies, writes Victor Thompson, Daily Herald war correspondent who was formerly in Burma, in an article published in London today.

Admitting the successful effect of these "singing trees" Thompson declares that the eastern masses remembering the messages from the loudspeakers are full of anti-Anglo-Saxon ideas and they will not collaborate but will be hostile and sullen.

In other words, said Thompson, "one white man will no longer be able to run 10,000 colored people" like they did before the Japanese came. The Japanese will have succeeded in destroying the prestige by which alone that is possible. "To that extent," he asserted, "unless we can think of some brilliant counter-offensive they will have won their mind war."

2 C.A. REPUBLICS MERGED

Guatemala and Salvador Become One Country; Naming New Governor

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—Guatemala and Salvador, two most thickly populated of the Central American republics, have become one country, it was confirmed in Mexico City today by respective Charges d'Affaires Carlos Zachrisson of Guatemala and Lopez Ulloa of Salvador, according to a Mexico City dispatch.

Zachrisson declared, "The Guatemalan-Salvador frontier no longer exists. Troops have been withdrawn and passports are not needed. We have become one people with the same language, religion and problems."

He added that both Presidents would resign and later elections would appoint a "Governor of the Federated Central American Republic." This referred to the ultimate design of bringing Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica into the federation.

DEPARTURE OF HOPKINS FROM MOSCOW DELAYED

Mission Said Still Unfinished For Ironing Out Anglo-U.S. Difficulties With Stalin

Domei

LISBON, June 4.—Since his arrival in Moscow on May 25, Harry Hopkins, President Harry Truman's special envoy, has held three talks with Premier Josef Stalin concerning adjustment of affairs between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. Hopkins has had to postpone the date of his departure for home from June 1 until today. This shows that although he is believed to have completed his business circumstances do not allow him to leave.

Among those close to him, it is being said that he has not yet concluded the conversations he was charged by the President to conduct with the Soviet leaders, says the New York Times. There is reluctance to go beyond that and everybody concerned is reticent about the subjects under discussion. There is general agreement, however, that since Hopkins' arrival in Moscow, an improvement of atmosphere, in which day-to-day diplomacy business was conducted, had been marked.

As more information becomes available on the developments in the various lands where the Soviet army has appeared, it is being more fully understood that the Soviet authorities' stand for "the removal from positions of influence of elements working against the unity of the great Powers and the orderly growth of just, social and economic conditions to take the place of the instability caused by German occupation," are those to which the Allies subscribe.

Truman dispatched Hopkins to Moscow in order to adjust relations with the Soviet Union in the face of the Polish issue and the problem of the administration of occupied Germany, as well as the renewal of the Lend-Lease Agreement. It is viewed that Truman sent Hopkins to Moscow to engage in preliminary moves for the holding of the Three-Power talks.

Military Pact Projected

In regard to the prediction made by President Truman in the course of the press interview on June 1 that the "Big Three" conference would be held in the near future, a Reuter dispatch from San Francisco reported that well-informed quarters there hold the view that the question of a military alliance between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union may be raised at the coming "Big Three" conference, according to a special dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Zurich.

The Reuter dispatch makes further the following observation in this connection:

"The Three-Power Military Alliance is aimed at complete disarmament of Germany. At the same time it is intended for maintaining world peace before the ratification by the countries concerned of a new world system that will ensure safety against all possible menace, thereby representing the new world structure until it has been firmly and decisively established.

"The Pact of Military Alliance will immediately be concluded by the three countries and will form a part of the new world structure."

ATTLEE COUNTERBLASTS CHURCHILL'S VOTE TALK

Attack on Socialism Refuted—Prime Minister's Speech Called Dull, Empty

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, tonight, replied to Prime Minister Churchill's attack on Socialism and declared the "Prime Minister spent a lot of time painting a lurid picture of what would happen under the Labor Government in pursuit of what he called continental conception, but he has forgotten that the Socialist theory was developed in Britain long before Karl Marx by Robert Owen," according to a London dispatch.

Broadcasting to the nation, Attlee declared, "He has forgotten that Australia and New Zealand whose peoples played so great a part in the war and the Scandinavian countries had Socialist governments for years to the great benefit of that people with none of these dreadful consequences.

"When he talks of the danger of the secret police and all the rest of it," Attlee continued to point out, "he forgets that these things were actually experienced in this country under the Tory Government of Lord Liverpool in the years of repression when the British people who had saved Europe from Napoleon were suffering distress.

"He has forgotten many things including, when he talks of the danger of Labor mismanaging of finance, his own disastrous record at the Exchequer over the gold standard."

Labor Reactions Noted

Special

LISBON, June 5.—The British Labor Party leaders' reaction to Prime Minister Churchill's attack upon the Labor policy in his first, election broadcast last night is one of irony not anger, a London report said today.

"It was Churchill at Beaverbrook's worst," was how Labor's most powerful figure and former war manpower dictator Ernest Bevin summed it up for Reuters this morning.

Bevin, Minister of Labor in Churchill's coalition government, was reflecting the view held in high Labor circles that it was Canadian-born daily newspaper proprietor Lord Beaverbrook, Lord of the Privy Seal of both the coalition and caretaker governments, and not Churchill who precipitated the July general elections.

Clement Attlee, Labor Party's titular head has an opportunity to "come back" at Churchill when he inaugurates the Labor election broadcasts tonight. Labor quarters think it unlikely that Attlee will divert from his intended course of confining himself to the positive outline of the Labor policy, but Attlee will consult his colleagues in the party leadership today on this point.

Left Wing Labor reaction to Churchill's speech is markedly satirical. "It will help rather than retard Labor's chances," said left-wing Labor leader Aneurin Bevan, one of Churchill's most persistent challengers in the Commons.

"I thought it a piece of old-fashioned melodramatic party electioneering. It was incredibly dull and empty of all contents and I consider that it showed no awareness at all of the contemporary issues," he added.

Eisenhower Going Home

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 3.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, will arrive in Washington on June 18 from Europe, the U. S. War Department announced today, according to a Washington report. It said that he will visit New York on June 19 and Kansas City, Missouri, on June 21. General Omar Bradley was due to arrive in New York yesterday, the report added.

U.S. Headquarters Explodes

Domei

LISBON, June 4.—The American Military Administration Headquarters in Bremen were blown up today as a result of two great explosions, resulting in 15 Germans and Americans killed and 80 others injured, according to a Bremen dispatch. The building that was blown up had been used until recently as the German S.S. barracks.

200 B-29's Downed, Damaged in Battle Over Hanshin Area

Out of approximately 350 B-29's which raided the Hanshin district at about 7 a.m. on Tuesday, 200 were ascertained by 2 p.m. to have been downed or damaged by the Japanese Army and Navy Anti-Air Raid Units, according to a joint announcement issued by the Central Army District Headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters at 2 p.m. the same day. The announcement revealed that 56 raiders were downed and 144 damaged, while seven Japanese planes failed to return including those which had rammed themselves against the enemy raiders.

U.S. ADMITS JAPANESE INFLICTING HUGE LOSSES

Neutral Sources Says America Concealing Real Casualties In Okinawa Battle

Domei

ZURICH, June 4.—American forces are suffering tremendously at the hands of the Japanese Special Attack Units in the Okinawa waters, but U.S. authorities, according to their usual habit, are reporting their losses as being extremely slight. The increasing American losses in these waters, however, are being confirmed by neutral sources recently.

Swiss military experts attach much importance to the demand made by James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, on May 30, to 15,000 West Coast shipyard workers to exert themselves still further in the repairing of ships. They judge that the losses inflicted on American fleet units and ships in the Okinawa waters by Japanese air units are far greater than revealed in the announcements of the U.S. Navy Department.

Vast Difficulties Foreseen

Domei

LISBON, June 4.—Commenting on the future of the Pacific war in which many difficulties lie before the United States the weekly magazine "Time" under the title of "Battles That Lie Ahead" made the following observation, according to a New York dispatch:

"We must mobilize all warships, transports, planes, tanks, trucks, heavy arms, rockets and bombs and cast them into the war against Japan. This is by no means an easy task for the United States and her Allies.

"Before we concentrate our total fighting power against Japan we must transfer armed forces and materials from Europe to the fighting arena of the Pacific. What is more difficult undertaking than this is that we must acquire bases where these forces and materials can be concentrated.

"The Philippine Islands constitute the most convenient and suitable bases but they are located 2,100 kilometers from the mainland of Japan. The greater part of the fighting areas in the Pacific is watery, extending from the Kurile Islands in the north to the Japanese occupied zones in Java and expanding further from the Caroline Islands to the central part of the Chinese continent.

"Our task is truly colossal. Moreover, Thailand, French Indo-China and the Netherland Indies form a world and we must also fight in this part of the world. The same thing can be said in regard to China. The heaviest burden of the Pacific war must be borne by the United States.

Must Bear Main Burden

"Britain has sent the greater part of her fleet to the Pacific and she will transport her forces to the Pacific in the future. Canada is said to be ready to forward her volunteer army to the battles in the Pacific. The Australian army has its hands full with the battles in the Solomon Islands, New Guinea and Borneo. Holland is not in a position to contribute much to the present war. The Dutch navy was virtually destroyed by the Japanese Forces three years ago. France is interested in French Indo-China but all that she can do at present is to send a tiny task force to the Pacific.

"The Chungking regime has been waging war since 1937 but its army and munitions industries are still poor. It barely maintains the territory under its occupation.

"In the light of the existing situation mentioned above, the United States must fight single-handed in the fighting areas in the Pacific. We must mobilize the largest navy and air forces and 7,000,000 personnel in order to prosecute the war against Japan."

U.S. VESSELS TORPEDOED IN WATERS OFF OKINAWA

Japanese Air Units Continue Devastating Attacks—Enemy Losses Mounting

Domei

SOUTHWEST ISLANDS BASE, June 6.—Japanese Air Units, on the night of June 4, attacked enemy fleet units in the waters off the Sento Islands and registered direct torpedo-hits on one transport and one warship of unidentified category.

Furthermore, other Japanese air units attacked and instantaneously sank one enemy transport off the main Okinawa island. On the night of June 5 Japanese air units launched repeated attacks against enemy transports off the main Okinawa island and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Heavy Losses Dealt

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, June 5.—Japanese Air Units attacked enemy warships in the waters surrounding the Okinawa Islands on the night of June 3 and inflicted heavy losses while Japanese Fighter Units at the same time engaged the enemy air force in a devastating duel. On the following day, groups of enemy warships including large craft approached the southern sector of the main Okinawa Island and bombarded the Japanese position. Taking up the enemy challenge Japanese Ground Units counterattacked the enemy.

On June 4, some 30 enemy planes invaded the air over the main Okinawa Island while more than 100 attacked Ishigaki and Miyako Islands.

U.S. Admits Warship Losses

Special

LISBON, June 5.—The loss of the destroyers Morrison and Luce off Okinawa with heavy casualties was officially announced in Washington today, according to a dispatch from the city.

TARAKAN ENEMY HIT HARD

Heavy Losses Dealt Invaders in Night Shock Attack

By I. Ishida

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN ADVANCE BASE, June 5.—Repulsing the enemy's general offensive, the Japanese Garrison Forces on Tarakan Island have been inflicting heavy losses on the invaders while holding their position intact.

The Shock Attack Unit commanded by Sublieutenant Noda conducted night attacks against the enemy position in the vicinity of the airfield for one week starting from May 26. Despite the enemy's constant vigilance, the same Unit stole into the enemy position and blasted three encampments, two supply dumps, besides accounting for [illegible] soldiers.

In the course of the night attacks, Superior Seaman Kimura and two others dashed amid the enemy with explosives tucked under their arms and met heroic death. Despite acute shortage of foodstuffs, the Commander and his men endured all kinds of sufferings and privations. Demonstrating supreme fighting spirit, they carried out their mission. Though three were lost, all the others returned to their position safely.

Davies in Washington

Domei

LISBON, June 4.—Joseph E. Davies, former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who as President Truman's special envoy had been visiting England, returned by air from London to Washington after completing negotiations with British Government heads, according to a Washington report. Davies is expected to make his report to the President about his talks with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and others today.

Weimar Laws Enforced

Special

LISBON, June 5.—The Moscow radio today said that the laws of the Weimar Republic which preceded Hitler's Reich are again in force in the criminal law courts in Berlin. German policemen in their traditional helmets are again patrolling the streets of the capital.

Auchinleck in Cairo

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Cairo today on his way back to India, according to a Cairo report. He will inspect the Indian troops in the Middle East before returning to India.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, [illegible].
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible], 5857, 5858, 5859, 7093.
Telegraphic Address: "Times [illegible]-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible].

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita [illegible].
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. [illegible] Sannomiya [illegible].

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥[illegible] Postage 60 sen to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1945

Britain's Lost Prestige

The plea for continuity in British foreign policy undisturbed by party politics, made last week before the Royal Empire Society by Viscount Templewood, former British ambassador to Spain, sheds an illuminating light upon the present state of British diplomacy. It is a clear indication that the leaders of British diplomacy are frankly worried over Britain's present weakened position in world politics.

Viscount Templewood's argument is that Britain's prestige in Europe and the world has been greatly heightened by her steadfast fight during the past five years of the European war, but that this hard won prestige "can vanish in a night if confidence is shaken in the country's stability and good faith." Friends on the continent, he claimed, looked to Britain to take the lead for stability and ordered progress, but they saw no guarantee that she would not become so immersed in domestic politics as to lose interest in Europe or adopt a changeable attitude in the light of elections and party politics. To remedy this uncertainty, Viscount Templewood urged that questions of foreign policy be removed so far as possible from party controversy and that the Government and the Opposition join forces in specific measures to ensure the continuity of the nation's foreign policy.

The specific measures which Viscount Templewood proposed are: firstly, freer and fuller interchange of foreign defense information between the Government and the Opposition, as suggested earlier by Laborite Ernest Bevin in his recent speech at Leeds; secondly, institution of a parliamentary foreign affairs committee; and thirdly, establishment by the Foreign Office of a better organization for keeping the British public informed of events. These measures are in line with the reported intention of Prime Minister Churchill to take Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, along with him to the projected meeting of the "Big Three" so that, whichever party should win in the coming election, the man who would become prime minister would be familiar with the diplomatic deliberations of the "Big Three."

The contentions of Viscount Templewood are valid to a certain degree, at least in their theoretical aspects. There is no gainsaying the fact that a foreign policy which fluctuates back and forth with each frequent shift in the domestic administration is not conducive to the maintenance of the confidence and trust which any nation must command if it is to exercise a strong influence on the world's affairs. One of the reasons why the United States has never exercised the influence in world politics which its actual power should have warranted is the fact that no one could be sure that a commitment made by a Republican administration would not be repudiated by a Democratic administration which might be elected to succeed it four years hence, or vice versa. Moreover, every American administration is rendered diplomatically paralyzed toward the end of its four year term of office by the knowledge that it has no power to bind the administration which would soon succeed it. Even when a strong leader like President Roosevelt succeeds in overriding the inherent weakness of the American political system through his exceptional personal ability, his sudden death leaves such a situation as that which now confronts President Truman who is obviously completely at sea as to how to continue his predecessor's policy. In the light of such considerations as these, the proposals of the British diplomatic leaders to ensure the continuity of their nation's foreign policy by removing the conduct of foreign policy from the reach of party politics is undoubtedly sound.

But Viscount Templewood's contentions are decidedly not valid when he pretends that measures such as he has proposed would be sufficient at the present juncture in Britain's history to enable her to maintain her prestige. For, despite his pious pretension that Britain's prestige today has been heightened by her steadfast fight during the war, the fact is that her losses by attrition during the war have so robbed her of the basic requisites of power that her status as a factor in world politics has been greatly impaired. Viscount Templewood's cry that Britain's prestige could be easily lost overnight is really a euphemistic confession that this prestige has already been lost. Friends on the continent do not look to Britain to take the lead for stability and ordered progress in Europe; they recognize that Britain is impotent. Templewood's claim in this regard is just an indirect way of saying that it is Britain's hope that she may somehow strengthen her power sufficiently to safeguard her minimum interests on the continent. To this end Templewood proposes the removal of foreign affairs from the reach of party politics.

But in view of the fact that Britain has already lost the basic requisites of power, such measures as Templewood proposes are inadequate. If Britain were in full possession of the necessary bases of power, his measures would undoubtedly help to facilitate the maximum application of that power; but without the possession of that power, such measures are useless. Templewood's plea is a vain cry after a lost cause.

In the historic days of Britain's past glory, party differences over foreign policy did not prevent Britain from playing a dominant role in world politics, although admittedly a lack of party differences might have enhanced her role even more. On the other hand, during the past few years of Britain's weakness, a united foreign policy under a coalition government has not saved Britain from relative impotence on the international stage. Such being the case, it is difficult to see how the succession of the present coalition government by a Conservative government or a Labor government would represent any greater danger to Britain's prestige than already exists, and it is difficult to see how such measures as those proposed by Templewood would make the situation any better.

Certainly the leaders of Britain's diplomacy have ample reasons to be alarmed at their country's lowered position in world affairs. But it is sheer blindness or hypocrisy to pretend that this condition is due to a lack of stability arising from party differences. The cause is much more fundamental; it is due to Britain's loss of the basic elements of power which are requisite for the playing of an important role in world politics. Domestic politics can neither damage nor enhance this situation in any essential degree. Viscount Templewood's plea is significant not for its specific proposals but for the indication it provides of the futile alarm of the British leaders over their country's irretrievably lost prestige.

A Year Ago Today

June 7, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Army and Navy Units shot down or damaged a total of 908 anti-Axis planes, including gliders, in their offensive and intercepting operations against the enemy air force during the month of May in the vast war theater extending from north to south. During the same period, the loss on our side was 111 planes.

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The Anglo-American forces established bridgeheads along the Seine Bay and engaged in furious fighting with the German forces.

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German-Hungarian cooperation in the war was discussed between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Hungarian Premier Doeme Sztojay.

ANTI-CHUNGKING CAMPAIGN PUSHED BY YENAN REGIME

Rapid Advance Southward of Red Military, Political Units Worry Chiang

By T. TOKUNI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED CONTINENTAL BASE, June 3.—The military strength of the Yenan Army forming the direct background of the political pressure exerted by the Chinese Communist Party against the Chungking regime is being expanded at a surprising speed. Already various armed pro-Yenan organizations throughout Chungking controlled China have opened military offensives against Chungking.

Advance units of the 18th Army Corps which comprise the main body of Yenan's military offensive forces, secretly penetrating Honan, Hunan and Hopei provinces which make up the famous anti-Communist blockade line of General Ho Yin-chin, have reached Pinghsiang, Kiangsi Province, breaking through the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway line, and show possibility of reaching Juichin, their former headquarters.

According to reliable information, the staggering blow delivered by the Japanese to the Chungking army's First War Zone in the Honan operations in May last year, was taken by the Yenan Army as a godsent opportunity and about 5,000 men of the 359th Brigade under the Command of General Wang Chen, of the 120th Division of Ho Lung's Army, accompanied by 2,000 political workers, advanced southward, skillfully going through between the Japanese Forces and the Chungking troops, and successfully crossed the Yellow River. In the latter part of January, these forces managed to join the New Fourth Army in the neighborhood of Tawushan west of the Peking-Hankow railway line. Thus the New Fourth Army which had been practically isolated in the central region of the Yangtze River area since 1941, has finally established connection with the Eighth Route Army.

1945 Program Decided

Moved by this success, the Yenan regime held in October last year an anti-Japanese resistance revolutionary wartime conference, which may be called the supreme direction conference of the regime, and decided upon the following as important items of the supreme policy to be executed in 1945.

1) To positively advance the New Fourth Army into the Honan area, and to make secure the Chungking territory here for the Yenan regime through the activity of the Peace Preservation Units of the New Fourth Army.

2) To establish a Frontier Party Committee and to reestablish the Hunan-Hupei-Anhwei frontier zone, for unifying the control of the Yenan Army in the Wuhan area.

Thus the Yenan regime has newly established the Honan-Hupei-Anhwei-Hunan-Kiangsi frontier zone which includes the entire Yangtze River region, by expanding the former Honan-Hupei frontier zone. To this end, the advance units mobilized political workers who by the end of March, in cooperation with the troops of the Fifth Division in the district, succeeded in expanding the 23 hsiens under the Yenan influence in the Wuhan area to 49 hsiens, thus completing the outer frontier line in that zone.

Advancing Southward

In the meantime, certain fighting units gradually advanced since the beginning of the present year, crossing the Yangtze River and going southward along the Peking-Hankow railway line, into Hunan Province. During the first part of April, they broke through the boundary line between Hunan and Kiangsi provinces, and reached the neighborhood of Pinghsiang, famous for coal mines. They are now daily staging small conflicts with Chungking troops in attempts to take Lienhua, south of Pinghsiang, as well as Chaliang in the eastern part of Honan Province.

A unit, advancing independently from the neighborhood of Hengyang, Hunan Province, proceeded southwestward along the Hainan railway line and has already reached the neighborhood of Lingling where small-scale hostilities are also taking place daily.

Thus the penetrating operations of the Yenan Army into the southwestern and southeastern parts of China are developing with amazing speed and its ambition to reach Juichin, its former headquarters, has now been practically realized. The surprise and worry of Chungking at this development can be imagined. Already Chiang Kai-shek has ordered Wang Liang-chi, Vice-Commander of the Ninth War Zone and concurrently the Commander of the 30th Army Corps, "to suspend temporarily the resistance against the Japanese troops and devote all available strength to the prevention of the southern advance of the Yenan Army."

Japanese Thought and Character

Are the Japanese Revengeful?

By Shunkichi Akimoto
Of The Nippon Times Staff

For eight years Japan has been fighting this most wasteful of wars ever experienced, and the conditions of life today are much poorer than before the war. But the life of the average Japanese on the home front, considered from the standpoint of essential comforts, is not as yet very bad or unendurable. It is our enemy's aim to reduce Japan to a status prevailing before the Sino-Japanese war; they are welcome. Many of us have a distinct memory of those days and the Japanese then were on the whole as happy as they were before or since. Not that they were affluent in worldly goods but they were comparatively "innocent of wealth," and had little pride in things of factitious value. They were simple in taste, simple in thought, simple in the style of living. Those were the days when Japan was reported abroad by the pens of Chamberlain and Hearn, Aston and Satow, Redesdale and Mrs. Fraser and their contemporaries, writing in various languages. Many of us, if forced to live in that world, would be pleased rather than grieved.

In recent years the quality of simplicity has come to be somewhat undervalued due to a general infatuation with the delusions of modern civilization based on worship of matter and adoration of quantity. Essentially, however, the Japanese manner of living is still as simple as its thought is simple. All the seeming complexities and artificialities which modern life has imposed are surface phenomena; they will vanish like the mists of summer morning, when the wind of adversity blows, revealing the native simplicity of green hills and still waters. For it is a gift of nature as much as it is a cultivated quality. First, the fact of Japan being an island, secondly, the homogenuity of race and thirdly, her long social and political isolation have secured the people from being too much spoiled or sophisticated by the influence of alien civilization.

Compare the average Japanese with the average Westerner or the Continental Asiatic, say, the Chinese, and the contrast is at once vivid. The English, the French and the Chinese, for instance, are nationalistic or patriotic in sentiment but they also have a strong international, even cosmopolitan outlook. They have a complex mentality; they are creatures of mixed motives, hard to analyze to themselves and to others. Each individual has his own religion or lack of religion labelled under various names: freethinker, Agnostic, Atheist, Pantheist. So in their physical life as in the mental. They eat all sorts of things. Variety and complexity are part of their scheme of life. Herbert Spencer has even declared that civilization is a process of evolution from the simple to the complex, which no sane person believes today.

No wonder that individual liberty is so much valued in Western society, however desired be their national solidarity or unity. But so diverse are their physical and mental elements and so "diversive" that social and political tendencies that their States are "populations" rather than peoples. Their citizens live like strangers—foreigners—in their own country. They must stand on their guard always, for they don't know their next door neighbors unless they are "introduced." Their politics, also ethics, must of necessity be compromises. To come to any decision they will take votes, and abide by the verdict of the majority, once the vote is taken; or they will follow a dictator when he has proved himself strong enough.

'Kanzen Choaku'

In Japan there is little need for preliminary surveying and plumbing before you may place your neighbors. You know them already: their general character and moral outlook on life as well as their physical requirements in material life, if not their peculiarities or idiosyncracies which are discouraged or concealed where present. You need not inquire whether they are Liberal or Radical, Catholic, Orthodox or Protestant, Leftist or Rightist, or Reactionary. The fact that a man is a Japanese is enough to guarantee that you may talk with him with an open mind.

What then is the common spiritual ground on which the Japanese stand so that they have this universal sense of unity in this world of growing complexity? It is the sense of right and wrong or of good and bad, based upon instinct. So strong, so deeply rooted, so universally pervasive is it that there is hardly any need for moral philosophy or metaphysical speculations as to the question of right conduct in life. Hence the foreign criticism sometimes heard that the Japanese are incapable of abstract contemplations. But what after all is instinct but the spontaneous foreknowledge representing as it were the sum total of human knowledge and experience accumulated through hundreds and thousands of centuries in the past—the knowledge which causes the bee to store honey, the spider to make a web, the mouse to flee before the cat. Is not metaphysics itself after all "the finding of bad reasons for what we believe upon instinct"? This native instinct, coupled with what we call "tamashii" or "seishin" (soul or spirit), have provided enough motive force to let Japan forge ahead in national progress. Thus in the evaluation of all values the final verdict hangs on the question of whether a man or a thing is good or bad. Crude, primitive or even fallible it may be but the matter rests there—a sort of categorical imperative.

It is but a step from this to the thought of "Kanzen Choaku" (the good rewarded and the bad punished) which is the all-in-all of Japanese moral philosophy. It has ever been and is the central idea of every ethical teaching or moral code ever known in this country. Nay, it is the one eternal theme of everything said or written for the benefit or entertainment of people—drama, novel, romance, story, farce, comedy, as well as lecture, sermon, rescript ever pronounced. Apart from it, no literature, no poetry, no drama, or no art, sacred or profane, not even Government itself, is conceivable in Japan. It is as fixed in the Japanese mind as the proposition that the sun rises in the east or that the grasses which thrive in summer must wither in autumn. Japanese culture is a moral culture sprung from and based on this fundamental thought.

Not that the problem which troubled Job is not discussed in this country. Confucius himself has asked if "the way of heaven is right or wrong," and it has evoked an endless series of arguments from Japanese Confucians, pro and contra. A character in a popular drama, still constantly played, in the agony of her conflicting sentiments—between her love of her child and her loyalty to her Lord—is made to exclaim, "From what age has it been the custom to call it an act of loyalty to give one's life for one's master's sake?" Yes, cases of inconsistency between "virtue and reward" or "wrong and punishment" are so numerous and ubiquitous, bad men thriving and good men persecuted everywhere in the world, that the doctrine of "Kanzen Choaku" seems to face contradiction at every turning.

"Karma"

Here comes to our aid the good old Buddhist doctrine of "inga" (cause and effect) or "rin-ne" (metempsychosis or transmigration of the soul of man at death into another body, human or animal) according to the mystic law of karma. This is the fundamental teaching of Buddhism which like the doctrine of the Cross in Christianity sways the heart of every Japanese born on the soil. Every child taught Buddhism can recite the classic formula: "All the blessings we enjoy on earth are the gifts of our forbears who had led good lives in the past; all the evils we suffer are the result of the sins committed by our ancestors; it is up to us therefore to sow good seeds in this life to improve our karma for the future that those who come after us may enjoy a happier lot on our account."

Many Western people are in the habit of pooh-poohing this faith as "Oriental fatalism," but a depth of thought will show that no more sublime height of moral law has ever been reached by the brains of men. It somewhat resembles the Catholic doctrine of "supererogation"—storing up of merit beyond the actual need for one's salvation for the benefit of sinners without merit. It affords the divine solace of resignation under martyrdom; makes every act of patient forbearance a means of redemption for the sins of supererogatory merit for posterity; confirms the deeper doctrine that each man is an infinitesimal but none the the less divine Ego, detached and individualized from the greater Ego forming the universal soul.

Is it possible that in a world ruled by such ideas—the eternal sense of good and bad, the certainty of virtue being rewarded and vice punished and the doctrine of "inga" making ultimate justice the universal law of the creation—so petty a spirit as that of spiteful vengeance can have a deep and abiding place? It is history or the racial mentality fostered by history that makes for "good haters" or the spirit of inveterate revenge. The spirit of Caiphas, for instance, which has troubled the history of so many Jewish people for so many centuries to the infinite unhappiness of themselves and of others is but an instance of a hereditary racial animosity that can only be found in the heart of a race so strongly imbued with the persecution complex as they had been. Neither the history of this country nor the racial temper of her people can ever be a propitious soil to foster such a poisonous tree. The warm smiling landscape of this land constantly watered by the philosophy of human unity epitomized above can not be the breeding ground of the Sicilian spirit of vendetta. Little wonder that the Japanese equivalent of "revenge" should have an honorable connotation bereft of all the unseemly truculence attached to the English word.

Examples of Forgiveness

Indeed the feudal age has been rich in tales of "revenge" but they have been quite forgotten except only two—Chushingura already mentioned and the earlier one of the "Soga brothers." In both cases it was literature and dramatic art rather than the facts themselves which have immortalized the "revenges." Yet there have been far more numerous incidents depicting the opposite picture—forgiveness and reconciliation. To the average Japanese man or woman the stories of Romeo and Juliet, of Hamlet, the Merchant of Venice and Othello are a bit too astringent—rather difficult to understand. The human passions depicted in these stories are too strong to be human—they are demoniacal. Just to imagine two aristocratic families hating one another with Satanic hate for generations, and that a boy and a girl born from these irreconcilable adversaries should fall in love at first sight with such fierce overwhelming passion, so fateful and so fatal in the end. As a plot of a story it may be ingenious, even interesting, but as a picture of human nature it seems to the Japanese too terribly unreal. It will only remind us of some weird ghost story like that of Kasane and Yoyemon that should be banned from young folk as pathological or unwholesome.

For examples of forgetfulness of old enmities and generous reconciliation, altogether too many in history and in literature, we may cite most typical ones in connection with the Restoration of Meiji, still so vivid in our memory. In one sense the Restoration was a political conflict between the Shogunate party and the Imperialists. Though many later historians tend to minimize the bravery and loyalty of the Shogunists, it was nevertheless a fact that both parties were equally sincere in their respective loyalties. But once the conflict was over and the Meiji regime established, did the new Government demand its pound of flesh from its defeated foes? There was talk in small circles for a time about punishing the Fifteenth Shogun, even of letting him commit harakiri. But what had actually happened was that the Shogun was not only forgiven but was vested with the highest title of peerage, and all other Tokugawas and their relatives were honored with proportionately noble gifts instead of punishments. Among the "red-handed rebels" who had actually raised banners of rebellion against the august name many men have been not only pardoned but received high appointments in the new Government—Count Mutsu, the Foreign Minister and Viscount Buyo Enomoto, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in the first Ito Cabinet of 1885 among the number. The former had been in prison for a time and the latter was a man who had had the doubtful honor of being "the first president of the Republic of Hokkaido." The people of some "rebel" clans had for a short time suffered some inconvenience on account of the sins of their Daimyos, but the bad memories were soon forgotten. No, the memories remain but their character has changed: today we laugh at them as at some fantastic comedies; they never excite old enmities. Japan's is the soil too tender for the nurture of an "Irish question."

We will conclude this part of our essay by citing the personal testimony of one who in early Meiji had lost his father—one of the most famous statesmen of the day who had played a major role in the Restoration—at the hands of a dastardly assassin. In answer to my question as to his emotional reaction to the news of his father's assassination—he was then a young man of 19 years—as to whether he felt revengeful wrath against the murderer, he made answer:

"Not in the least. Our father was wont to tell us whenever our talk ran on such lines that he carried his life in his hands always. So difficult and dangerous was the work of reform he had to do and so easy was popular misunderstanding that he might any time fall a prey to factional jealousy or misplaced patriotism. Every time he left home, he said, it might be his last. So when one day he went out never to return and we heard what had happened, we said 'At last.' It was like the report of a soldier killed at the front—very sad, to be sure, but it was a fate not altogether unexpected. He has given his life for his country; and in the sense of glory we felt for him we even forgot to ask as to who and what was the assassin."

A man vested with a proper sense of proportion as to right and wrong will be the last in the world to waste vengeance on every ill-natured or ill-balanced creature who perhaps does not know what he is doing, however much he hates or fears his stupidities and however anxious he is to eradicate their causes.

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